

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS
EASTERN DIVISION**

HAN-A TOOLS CO., LTD.,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No.: 1:21-cv-00520

v.

THE PARTNERSHIPS AND UNINCORPORATED
ASSOCIATIONS IDENTIFIED ON SCHEDULE “A”,

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, HAN-A TOOLS CO., LTD. (“HAN-A” or “Plaintiff”) hereby files this Complaint against the Partnerships and Unincorporated Associations identified on Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, “Defendants”), and hereby alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has original subject matter jurisdiction over the claims in this action pursuant to the provisions of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1051 et seq., 28 U.S.C. § 1338(a)–(b) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This Court has jurisdiction over the claims in this action that arise under the laws of the State of Illinois pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), because the state law claims are so related to the federal claims that they form part of the same case or controversy and derive from a common nucleus of operative facts.

2. Venue is proper in this Court pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391, and this Court may properly exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendants since each of the Defendants directly targets consumers in the United States, including Illinois, through at least the fully interactive commercial Internet stores operating under the online marketplace accounts identified in Schedule A attached hereto (collectively, the “Defendant Internet Stores”). Specifically, Defendants are

reaching out to do business with Illinois residents by operating one or more commercial, interactive Internet Stores through which Illinois residents can purchase products bearing counterfeit versions of HAN-A's trademarks (the "Counterfeit Products"). Each of the Defendants has targeted sales from Illinois residents by operating online stores that offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, accept payment in U.S. dollars and, on information and belief, has sold products bearing counterfeit versions of HAN-A's federally registered trademarks to residents of Illinois. Each of the Defendants is committing tortious acts in Illinois, is engaging in interstate commerce, and has wrongfully caused HAN-A substantial injury in the State of Illinois.

3. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that each Defendant conducts significant business in Illinois and in this Judicial District, and the acts and events giving rise to this lawsuit of which each Defendant stands accused were undertaken in Illinois and in this Judicial District.

INTRODUCTION

4. This action has been filed by HAN-A TOOLS CO., LTD. to combat online counterfeiters who trade upon HAN-A's reputation and goodwill by selling and/or offering for sale products in connection with HAN-A's MAGIC SAW Trademarks, which are covered by U.S. Trademark Registration Nos. 5,634,250 and 5,597,372. The trademark registrations are valid, subsisting, unrevoked, and uncanceled. The registrations for the trademarks constitute prima facie evidence of validity and of HAN-A's exclusive right to use the trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057(b). A genuine and authentic copy of the U.S. federal trademark registration certificates for the MAGIC SAW Trademarks is attached as **Exhibit 1**.

5. HAN-A's MAGIC SAW Products are used and recognized as a symbol of a highly versatile cutting tools that cut a wide variety of materials such as metal, ceramic, glass and wood. The MAGIC SAW Products are widely promoted both in the United States and throughout the

world. Consumers, potential customers, and other members of the public and the tool and construction industries not only associate Plaintiff's products with exceptional materials, style and workmanship, but also recognize the Plaintiff's products sold in the United States originate exclusively with Plaintiff.

6. In the past, HAN-A was able to police its marks against identifiable infringers and counterfeiters. The rise of online retailing, coupled with the ability of e-commerce sites to hide their identities, has made it nearly impossible for policing actions to be undertaken. The company has availed itself of takedown procedures to remove infringing products, but these efforts have proved to be an unavailing game of whack-a-mole against the mass counterfeiting that is occurring over the Internet. The aggregated effect of the mass counterfeiting that is taking place has overwhelmed HAN-A and its ability to police its rights against the hundreds of anonymous defendants which are selling illegal counterfeits at prices substantially below an original:

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ORIGINAL

All
Q
US
Hello, Sign in Account & Lists
Returns & Orders
Try Prime
Cart

Hello Select your address
Holiday Deals
Gift Cards
Best Sellers
Customer Service
Find a Gift
New Releases
Shop deals before they're gone

Leepesx
Leepesx Sharpener Set Fixed-angle Sharpener Sharpening Kit...
\$55.99 prime

Back to results
Sponsored

Roll over image to zoom in

Original 15-in-1 Magic Universal Hand Saw Kit Toolbox Of Multi Blades Set Works As Hacksaw Coping Bow Jab Rip Pruning Chain Handsaws A Cutter Suitable To Cut Wood PVC Pipes Glass

Brand: MAGIC-SAW

★★★★☆ 67 ratings

Price: **\$59.00** & **FREE Shipping**. [Details & FREE Returns](#)

Pay \$9.83/month for 6 months, interest-free upon approval for the Amazon Rewards Visa Card

- The original magic saw on air was made by HANATOOLS in Korea, on sale for more than 40 countries. The mini universal multi-purpose portable saw kit is such a hit item, helping you have more fun and efficiency during projects. It comes with a 30 days full refund and 2 years manufacturing defects warranty, and our customer service is ready to support and promise to resolve any issue within 24 hours.
- 15-IN-1 multi-purpose SAW save your money! Too many kinds of saws for home, workshops, or fields! Magic saw replaces Hacksaw, Coping, Pruning, Bow, Folding, and Jab Hand Saws, Bottle, Tile, Glass, Bolt, Steel Pipe, and Plastic Pipe Cutters, Pruning Scissor Chain Handsaw.
- It is Magic saw on sale over 40 countries. Please be aware of chinese imitations which have red cases.

[See more product details](#)

\$59.00
& **FREE Shipping**. [Details & FREE Returns](#)

Arrives: **Friday, Nov 20** [Details](#)
Fastest delivery: **Monday, Nov 16**
Order within 11 hrs and 23 mins [Details](#)

In Stock.

Qty: 1

Add to Cart

Buy Now

Secure transaction

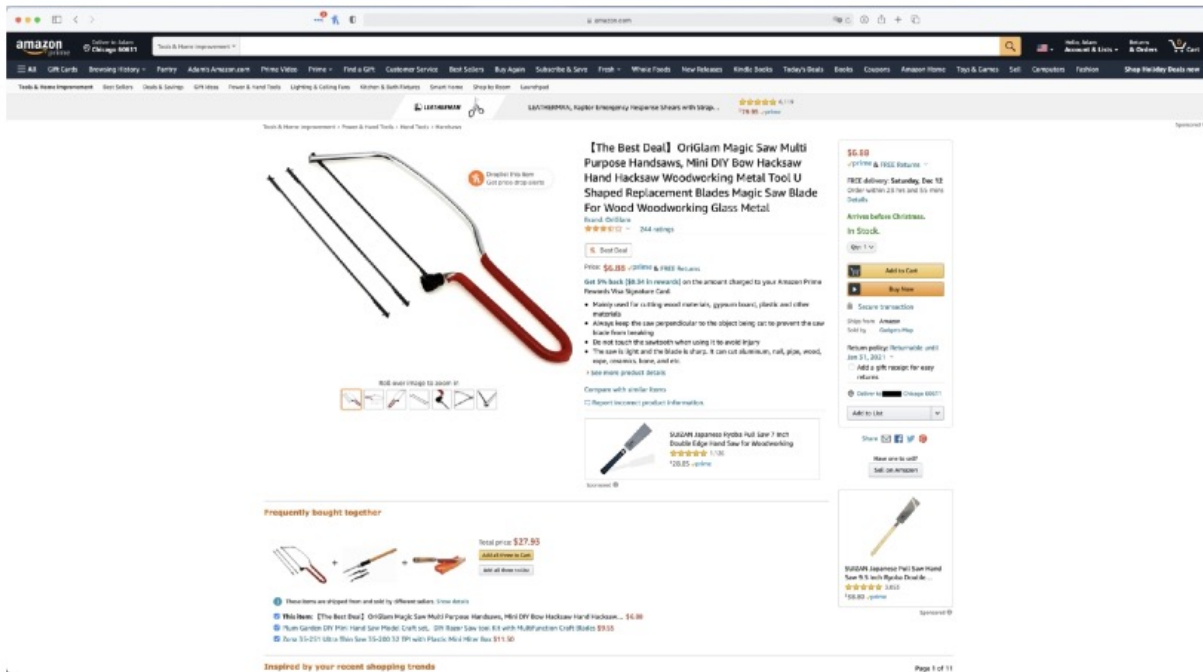
Ships from **Amazon**
Sold by **HAN-A TOOLS**
Packaging [Shows what's inside. T...](#)

[Details](#)

Return policy: [Returnable until Jan 31, 2021](#)

Enjoy fast, FREE delivery, exclusive deals and award-winning movies & TV

COUNTERFEIT



7. The above example evidences a cooperative counterfeiting network using fake eCommerce store fronts designed to appear to be selling authorized products. To be able to offer the Counterfeit Products at a price substantially below the cost of original, while still being able to turn a profit after absorbing the cost of manufacturing, advertising and shipping requires an economy of scale only achievable through a cooperative effort throughout the supply chain. As Homeland Security's recent report confirms, counterfeiters act in concert through coordinated supply chains and distribution networks to unfairly compete with legitimate brand owners while generating huge profits for the illegal counterfeiting network:

Historically, many counterfeits were distributed through swap meets and individual sellers located on street corners. **Today, counterfeits are being trafficked through vast e-commerce supply chains in concert with marketing, sales, and distribution networks.** The ability of e-commerce platforms to aggregate

information and reduce transportation and search costs for consumers provides a big advantage over brick-and-mortar retailers. Because of this, sellers on digital platforms have consumer visibility well beyond the seller's natural geographical sales area.

...

The impact of counterfeit and pirated goods is broader than just unfair competition. Law enforcement officials have uncovered intricate links between the sale of counterfeit goods and transnational organized crime. **A study by the Better Business Bureau notes that the financial operations supporting counterfeit goods typically require central coordination**, making these activities attractive for organized crime, with groups such as the Mafia and the Japanese Yakuza heavily involved. Criminal organizations use coerced and child labor to manufacture and sell counterfeit goods. In some cases, the proceeds from counterfeit sales may be supporting terrorism and dictatorships throughout the world.

...

Selling counterfeit and pirated goods through e-commerce is a highly profitable activity: production costs are low, millions of potential customers are available online, transactions are convenient, and listing on well-branded e-commerce platforms provides an air of legitimacy.

See Department of Homeland Security, Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods, Jan. 24, 2020, (<https://www.dhs.gov/publication/combating-trafficking-counterfeit-and-pirated-goods>), at 10, 19 (emphasis added) attached hereto as **Exhibit 2**.

8. The Defendant Aliases share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the unauthorized products offered for sale, establishing a logical relationship between them and suggesting that Defendants' illegal operations arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants use aliases to avoid liability by going to great lengths to conceal both their identities as well as the full scope and interworking of their illegal network. Despite deterrents such as takedowns and other measures, the use of aliases enables counterfeiters to stymie authorities:

The scale of counterfeit activity online is evidenced as well by the significant efforts e-commerce platforms themselves have had to undertake. A major e-commerce platform reports that its proactive efforts prevented over 1 million suspected bad

actors from publishing a single product for sale through its platform and blocked over 3 billion suspected counterfeit listings from being published to their marketplace. Despite efforts such as these, private sector actions have not been sufficient to prevent the importation and sale of a wide variety and large volume of counterfeit and pirated goods to the American public.

...

A counterfeiter seeking to distribute fake products will typically set up one or more accounts on online third-party marketplaces. The ability to rapidly proliferate third-party online marketplaces greatly complicates enforcement efforts, especially for intellectual property rights holders. Rapid proliferation also allows counterfeiters to hop from one profile to the next even if the original site is taken down or blocked. On these sites, online counterfeiters can misrepresent products by posting pictures of authentic goods while simultaneously selling and shipping counterfeit versions.

...

Not only can counterfeiters set up their virtual storefronts quickly and easily, but they can also set up new virtual storefronts when their existing storefronts are shut down by either law enforcement or through voluntary initiatives set up by other stakeholders such as market platforms, advertisers, or payment processors.

Id. at 5, 11, 12.

9. eCommerce giant Alibaba has also made public its efforts to control counterfeiting on its platform. It formed a special task force that worked in conjunction with Chinese authorities for a boots-on the ground effort in China to stamp out counterfeiters. In describing the counterfeiting networks, it uncovered, Alibaba expressed its frustration in dealing with “vendors, affiliated dealers and factories” that rely upon fictitious identities that enable counterfeiting rings to play whack-a-mole with authorities:

Fighting China's counterfeits in the online era

Xinhua | Updated: 2017-09-19 14:20



BEIJING - A secret team in Chinese e-commerce giant Alibaba has the task of pretending to be online consumers who test-buy purchases from the billion-plus products on its platforms.

Alibaba's Anti-Counterfeiting Special Task Force, formed last year, actively works with local law enforcement agencies, said Qin Seng.

"After we clean up online shops selling counterfeits, the counterfeiters usually change their identities and places of dispatch, using more covert means to continue selling online," Qin said.

The team uses big data to identify counterfeits and the vendors, affiliated dealers and factories suspected of producing or selling counterfeit items. They pass evidence to the public security, administration of commerce and industry, quality inspection, food and drug supervision and other law enforcement agencies. At the same time, they investigate the evidence in the field.

The team faces many risks in their offline probes.

"Most counterfeiting dens are hidden and well-organized. For example, we encountered a village producing counterfeits. The villagers installed cameras everywhere and when they saw outsiders entering, they became vigilant and even threatened us," Qin said.

See Xinhua, *Fighting China's Counterfeits in the Online Era*, China Daily (Sept. 19, 2017), available at www.chinadaily.com.cn/business/2017-09/19/content_32200290.htm (**Exhibit 3**).

10. HAN-A has been and continues to be irreparably damaged through consumer confusion, dilution, loss of control over its reputation and good-will as well as the quality of goods bearing the MAGIC SAW Trademarks. The rise of eCommerce as a method of supplying goods to the public exposes brand holders and creators that make significant investments in their products to significant harm from counterfeiters:

Counterfeiting is no longer confined to street-corners and flea markets. The problem has intensified to staggering levels, as shown by a recent Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report, which details a 154 percent increase in counterfeits traded internationally — from \$200 billion in 2005 to \$509 billion in 2016. Similar information collected by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) between 2000 and 2018 shows that seizures of infringing goods at U.S. borders have increased 10-fold, from 3,244 seizures per year to 33,810.

...

The rise in consumer use of third-party marketplaces significantly increases the risks and uncertainty for U.S. producers when creating new products. It is no longer

enough for a small business to develop a product with significant local consumer demand and then use that revenue to grow the business regionally, nationally, and internationally with the brand protection efforts expanding in step. Instead, with the international scope of e-commerce platforms, once a small business exposes itself to the benefits of placing products online — which creates a geographic scope far greater than its more limited brand protection efforts can handle — it begins to face increased foreign infringement threat.

...

Moreover, as costs to enter the online market have come down, such market entry is happening earlier and earlier in the product cycle, further enhancing risk. If a new product is a success, counterfeiters will attempt, often immediately, to outcompete the original seller with lower-cost counterfeit and pirated versions while avoiding the initial investment into research and design.

...

Counterfeiters have taken full advantage of the aura of authenticity and trust that online platforms provide. While e-commerce has supported the launch of thousands of legitimate businesses, their models have also enabled counterfeiters to easily establish attractive “store-fronts” to compete with legitimate businesses.

See Combating Trafficking in Counterfeit and Pirated Goods, Jan. 24, 2020, (**Exhibit 2**) at 4, 8, 11.

11. Not only are the creators and brand holders harmed, the public is harmed as well:

The rapid growth of e-commerce has revolutionized the way goods are bought and sold, allowing for counterfeit and pirated goods to flood our borders and penetrate our communities and homes. Illicit goods trafficked to American consumers by e-commerce platforms and online third-party marketplaces threaten public health and safety, as well as national security. This illicit activity impacts American innovation and erodes the competitiveness of U.S. manufacturers and workers.

The President’s historic memorandum provides a much warranted and long overdue call to action in the U.S. Government’s fight against a massive form of illicit trade that is inflicting significant harm on American consumers and businesses. This illicit trade must be stopped in its tracks.

Id. at 3, 4. (Underlining in original).

12. HAN-A’s investigation shows that the telltale signs of an illegal counterfeiting ring are present in the instant action. For example, Schedule A shows the use of store names by

the Defendant Aliases that employ no normal business nomenclature and, instead, have the appearance of being made up, or if a company that appears to be legitimate is used, online research shows that there is no known address for the company. Thus, the Defendant Aliases are using fake online storefronts designed to appear to be selling genuine MAGIC SAW Products, while selling inferior imitations. The Defendant Aliases also share unique identifiers, such as design elements and similarities of the Counterfeit Products offered for sale, establishing a logical relationship between them and suggesting that Defendants' illegal operations arise out of the same transaction, occurrence, or series of transactions or occurrences. Defendants attempt to avoid liability by going to great lengths to conceal both their identities and the full scope and interworking of their illegal counterfeiting operation. HAN-A is forced to file this action to combat Defendants' counterfeiting of HAN-A's registered trademarks, as well as to protect unknowing consumers from purchasing unauthorized MAGIC SAW Products over the Internet.

13. This Court has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant, in that each Defendant conducts significant business in Illinois and in this Judicial District, and the acts and events giving rise to this lawsuit of which each Defendant stands accused were undertaken in Illinois and in this Judicial District. In addition, each defendant has offered to sell and ship infringing products into this Judicial District.

THE PLAINTIFF

14. HAN-A TOOLS CO., LTD. a Korean limited company, sells its products in the U.S. through HAN-A TOOLS USA, INC., which is located at 3660 Wilshire Blvd Ste 506, Los Angeles, CA 90010.

15. HAN-A has been engaged in the business of manufacturing, distributing and retailing hand tools and other consumer goods since 1999.

16. HAN-A or its predecessors have exclusively used the MAGIC SAW Trademarks with sales of over 10 million units globally and over 500,000 units sold within the United States.

17. HAN-A's brand, symbolized by the MAGIC SAW Trademarks, is a recognized symbol of high-quality saws and tools. The MAGIC SAW Trademarks are distinctive and identify the merchandise as goods from HAN-A. The registrations for the MAGIC SAW Trademarks constitute prima facie evidence of their validity and of HAN-A's exclusive right to use the MAGIC SAW Trademarks pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1057 (b).

18. The MAGIC SAW Trademarks have been continuously used and never abandoned.

19. HAN-A has expended substantial time, money, and other resources in developing, advertising, and otherwise promoting the MAGIC SAW Trademarks. As a result, products bearing the MAGIC SAW Trademarks are widely recognized and exclusively associated by consumers, the public, and the trade as being products sourced from HAN-A.

THE DEFENDANTS

20. Defendants are individuals and business entities who, upon information and belief, reside in the People's Republic of China or other foreign jurisdictions. Defendants conduct business throughout the United States, including within Illinois and in this Judicial District, through the operation of the fully interactive commercial websites and online marketplaces operating under the Defendant Internet Stores. Each Defendant targets the United States, including Illinois, and offered to sell and, on information and belief, sold and continues to sell counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products to consumers within the United States, including Illinois and in this Judicial District.

THE DEFENDANTS' UNLAWFUL CONDUCT

21. The success of the MAGIC SAW brand has resulted in its significant counterfeiting. Defendants conduct their illegal operations through fully interactive commercial websites and Online Marketplaces Accounts hosted on various e-commerce sites, such as eBay, Wish, Alibaba, Ali Express, eBay, DHGate, etc. (“Infringing Websites” or “Infringing Webstores”). Each Defendant targets consumers in the United States, including the State of Illinois, and offered to sell and, on information and belief, sold and continues to sell Counterfeit Products that violate Plaintiff’s intellectual property rights to consumers within the United States, including the State of Illinois.

22. The Defendant Aliases intentionally conceal their identities and the full scope of their counterfeiting operations in an effort to deter HAN-A from learning Defendants’ true identities and the exact interworking of Defendants’ illegal counterfeiting operations. Through their operation of the Infringing Webstores, Defendants are directly and personally contributing to, inducing and engaging in the sale of Counterfeit Products as alleged, often times as partners, co-conspirators and/or suppliers. Upon information and belief, Defendants are an interrelated group of counterfeiters working in active concert to knowingly and willfully manufacture, import, distribute, offer for sale, and sell Counterfeit Products.

23. Upon information and belief, at all times relevant hereto, the Defendants in this action have had full knowledge of HAN-A’s ownership of the MAGIC SAW Trademarks, including its exclusive right to use and license such intellectual property and the goodwill associated therewith.

24. Defendants often go to great lengths to conceal their identities by often using multiple fictitious names and addresses to register and operate their massive network of Defendant Aliases. Upon information and belief, Defendants regularly create new websites and online

marketplace accounts on various platforms using the identities listed in Schedule A to the Complaint, as well as other unknown fictitious names and addresses. Such Defendant Internet Store registration patterns are one of many common tactics used by the Defendants to conceal their identities, the full scope and interworking of their massive counterfeiting operation, and to avoid being shut down.

25. The counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products for sale in the Defendant Aliases bear similarities and indicia of being related to one another, suggesting that the counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products were manufactured by and come from a common source and that, upon information and belief, Defendants are interrelated. The Defendant Aliases also include other notable common features, including use of the same store name registration patterns, unique shopping cart platforms, accepted payment methods, check-out methods, meta data, illegitimate SEO tactics, HTML user-defined variables, lack of contact information, identically or similarly priced items and volume sales discounts, similar hosting services, similar name servers, and the use of the same text and images.

26. In addition to operating under multiple fictitious names, Defendants in this case and defendants in other similar cases against online counterfeiters use a variety of other common tactics to evade enforcement efforts. For example, counterfeiters like Defendants will often register new online marketplace accounts under new aliases once they receive notice of a lawsuit. Counterfeiters also often move website hosting to rogue servers located outside the United States once notice of a lawsuit is received. Rogue servers are notorious for ignoring takedown demands sent by brand owners. Counterfeiters also typically ship products in small quantities via international mail to minimize detection by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. A 2012 U.S. Customs and Border Protection report on seizure statistics indicated that the Internet fueled

“explosive growth” in the number of small packages of counterfeit goods shipped through the mail and express carriers.

27. Further, counterfeiters such as Defendants, typically operate multiple credit card merchant accounts and third-party accounts, such as PayPal, Inc. ("PayPal") accounts, behind layers of payment gateways so that they can continue operation in spite of HAN-A's enforcement efforts. Upon information and belief, Defendants maintain off-shore bank accounts and regularly move funds from their PayPal accounts to off-shore bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court. Indeed, analysis of PayPal transaction logs from previous similar cases indicates that offshore counterfeiters regularly move funds from U.S.-based PayPal accounts to China-based bank accounts outside the jurisdiction of this Court.

28. Upon information and belief, Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of their websites to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for MAGIC SAW Products. Additionally, upon information and belief, Defendants use other unauthorized search engine optimization (SEO) tactics and social media spamming so that the Defendant Aliases listings show up at or near the top of relevant search results and misdirect consumers searching for genuine MAGIC SAW Products. Further, Defendants utilize similar illegitimate SEO tactics to propel new websites to the top of search results after others are shut down. As such, Plaintiff also seeks to disable the Online Marketplace accounts owned by Defendants that are the means by which the Defendants could continue to sell counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products.

29. Defendants' use of the trademarks on or in connection with the advertising, marketing, distribution, offering for sale and sale of the Counterfeit Products is likely to cause and

caused confusion, mistake and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming HAN-A. Defendants have manufactured, imported, distributed, offered for sale and sold Counterfeit Products using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks and continue to do so.

30. Defendants, without authorization or license from HAN-A, knowingly and willfully used and continue to use the MAGIC SAW Trademarks in connection with the advertisement, offer for sale and sale of the Counterfeit Products, through, inter alia, the Internet. The Counterfeit Products are not genuine MAGIC SAW Products. HAN-A did not manufacture, inspect or package the Counterfeit Products and did not approve the Counterfeit Products for sale or distribution. The Defendant Aliases offer shipping to the United States, including Illinois, and, on information and belief, each Defendant sold Counterfeit Products into the United States, including Illinois.

31. Defendants also deceive unknowing consumers by using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks without authorization within the content, text, and/or meta tags of the listings on Infringing Webstores in order to attract various search engines crawling the Internet looking for websites relevant to consumer searches for MAGIC SAW Products and in consumer product searches within the Webstores.

32. Upon information and belief, Defendants will continue to register or acquire listings for the purpose of selling Counterfeit Goods that infringe upon the MAGIC SAW Trademarks unless preliminarily and permanently enjoined.

33. Defendants' use of the MAGIC SAW Trademarks in connection with the advertising, distribution, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products, including the sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products into Illinois, is likely to cause and caused confusion, mistake, and deception by and among consumers and is irreparably harming Plaintiffs.

COUNT I
TRADEMARK INFRINGEMENT AND COUNTERFEITING (15 U.S.C. § 1114)

34. HAN-A repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint.

35. This is a trademark infringement action against Defendants based on their unauthorized use in commerce of counterfeit imitations of the registered MAGIC SAW Trademarks in connection with the sale, offering for sale, distribution, and/or advertising of infringing goods. The MAGIC SAW Trademarks are highly distinctive. Consumers have come to expect the highest quality from HAN-A's products provided under the MAGIC SAW Trademarks.

36. Defendants have sold, offered to sell, marketed, distributed, and advertised, and are still selling, offering to sell, marketing, distributing, and advertising products in connection with the MAGIC SAW Trademarks without HAN-A's permission.

37. HAN-A is the exclusive owner of the MAGIC SAW Trademarks. HAN-A's United States Registrations for the MAGIC SAW Trademarks (**Exhibit 1**) are in full force and effect. Upon information and belief, Defendants have knowledge of HAN-A's rights in the MAGIC SAW Trademarks, and are willfully infringing and intentionally using counterfeits of the MAGIC SAW Trademarks. Defendants' willful, intentional and unauthorized use of the MAGIC SAW Trademarks is likely to cause and is causing confusion, mistake, and deception as to the origin and quality of the counterfeit goods among the general public.

38. Defendants' activities constitute willful trademark infringement and counterfeiting under Section 32 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1114.

39. HAN-A has no adequate remedy at law, and if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, HAN-A will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its well-known MAGIC SAW Trademarks.

40. The injuries and damages sustained by HAN-A have been directly and proximately caused by Defendants' wrongful reproduction, use, advertisement, promotion, offering to sell, and sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products.

COUNT II
FALSE DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN (15 U.S.C. § 1125(a))

41. HAN-A repeats and incorporates by reference herein the allegations contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint.

42. Defendants' promotion, marketing, offering for sale, and sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products created and is creating a likelihood of confusion, mistake, and deception among the general public as to the affiliation, connection, or association with HAN-A or the origin, sponsorship, or approval of Defendants' counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products by HAN-A.

43. By using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks in connection with the sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products, Defendants create a false designation of origin and a misleading representation of fact as to the origin and sponsorship of the counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products.

44. Defendants' false designation of origin and misrepresentation of fact as to the origin and/or sponsorship of the counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products to the general public is a willful violation of Section 43 of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125.

45. HAN-A has no adequate remedy at law and, if Defendants' actions are not enjoined, HAN-A will continue to suffer irreparable harm to its reputation and the goodwill of its brand.

COUNT III
VIOLATION OF ILLINOIS UNIFORM DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT
(815 ILCS § 510, et seq.)

46. HAN-A repeats and incorporates by reference herein its allegations contained in the above paragraphs of this Complaint.

47. Defendants have engaged in acts violating Illinois law including, but not limited to, passing off their counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products as those of HAN-A, causing a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to the source of their goods, causing a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding as to an affiliation, connection, or association with genuine MAGIC SAW Products, representing that their products have HAN-A's approval when they do not, and engaging in other conduct which creates a likelihood of confusion or misunderstanding among the public.

48. The foregoing Defendants' acts constitute a willful violation of the Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 ILCS § 510, et seq.

49. HAN-A has no adequate remedy at law, and Defendants' conduct caused HAN-A to suffer damage to its reputation and goodwill. Unless enjoined by the Court, HAN-A will suffer future irreparable harm as a direct result of Defendants' unlawful activities.

COUNT IV
CIVIL CONSPIRACY

50. HAN-A repeats and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

51. HAN-A is informed and believes and thereon alleges that Defendants knowingly and voluntarily entered into a scheme and agreement to engage in a combination of unlawful acts and misconduct including, without limitation, engaging in collaborated efforts to the distribution, marketing, advertising, shipping, offering for sale, or sale of fake MAGIC SAW

Products are a violation of the Illinois Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 815 ILCS § 510, et seq.

52. The intent, purpose and objective of the conspiracy and the underlying combination of unlawful acts and misconduct committed by the Defendants was to undermine HAN-A and its business by unfairly competing against it as described above.

53. The Defendants each understood and accepted the foregoing scheme and agreed to do their respective part, to further accomplish the foregoing intent, purpose and objective. Thus, by entering into the conspiracy, each Defendant deliberately, willfully and maliciously permitted, encouraged, and/or induced all of the foregoing unlawful acts and misconduct.

54. As a direct and proximate cause of the unlawful acts and misconduct undertaken by each Defendant in furtherance of the conspiracy, HAN-A sustained, and unless each Defendant is restrained and enjoined, will continue to sustain severe, immediate and irreparable harm, damage and injury for which HAN-A has no adequate remedy at law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, HAN-A prays for judgment against Defendants as follows:

- 1) That Defendants, their affiliates, officers, agents, servants, employees, attorneys, confederates, and all persons acting for, with, by, through, under, or in active concert with them be temporarily preliminarily, and permanently enjoined and restrained from:
 - a. using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof in any manner in connection with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product that is not a genuine MAGIC SAW Product or is not authorized by HAN-A to be sold in connection with the MAGIC SAW Trademarks;

- b. passing off, inducing, or enabling others to sell or pass off any product as a genuine MAGIC SAW Product or any other product produced by HAN-A that is not HAN-A's or not produced under the authorization, control, or supervision of HAN-A and approved by HAN-A for sale under the MAGIC SAW Trademarks;
- c. committing any acts calculated to cause consumers to believe that Defendants' counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products are those sold under the authorization, control, or supervision of HAN-A, or are sponsored by, approved by, or otherwise connected with HAN-A;
- d. further infringing the MAGIC SAW Trademarks and damaging HAN-A's goodwill;
- e. otherwise competing unfairly with HAN-A in any manner;
- f. shipping, delivering, holding for sale, transferring or otherwise moving, storing, distributing, returning, or otherwise disposing of, in any manner, products or inventory not manufactured by or for HAN-A, nor authorized by HAN-A to be sold or offered for sale, and which bear the MAGIC SAW Trademarks, or any reproductions, counterfeit copies, or colorable imitations thereof;
- g. using, linking to, transferring, selling, exercising control over, or otherwise owning the online marketplace accounts, or any other online marketplace account that is being used to sell or is the means by which Defendants could continue to sell counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products; and
- h. operating and/or hosting websites and any other Online Marketplace Accounts registered or operated by Defendants that are involved with the distribution, marketing, advertising, offering for sale, or sale of any product bearing the MAGIC SAW Trademarks or any reproduction, counterfeit copy or colorable imitation thereof that is not a genuine MAGIC

SAW Product or not authorized by Plaintiff to be sold in connection with the MAGIC SAW Trademarks.

2) That Defendants, within fourteen (14) days after service of judgment with notice of entry thereof upon them, be required to file with the Court and serve upon HAN-A a written report under oath setting forth in detail the manner and form in which Defendants have complied with paragraph 1, a through h, above;

3) Entry of an Order that, upon HAN-A's request, those in privity with Defendants and those with notice of the injunction, including any online marketplaces such as, but not limited to, Amazon, ContextLogic, eBay, DHGate, Alipay and Alibaba Group Holding Ltd. ("Alibaba") and any related entities (collectively, "Alipay"), social media platforms, Facebook, YouTube, LinkedIn, Twitter, Internet search engines such as Google, Bing and Yahoo, web hosts for the Defendant Internet Stores, and Online Marketplace Account registrars, shall:

- a. disable and cease providing services for any accounts through which Defendants engage in the sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks, including any accounts associated with the Defendants listed on Schedule A;
- b. disable and cease displaying any advertisements used by or associated with Defendants in connection with the sale of counterfeit MAGIC SAW Products using the MAGIC SAW Trademarks; and
- c. take all steps necessary to prevent links to the Defendant Internet Stores and Online Marketplace Accounts identified on Schedule A from displaying in search results, including, but not limited to, removing links to the Defendant Internet Stores from any search index; and

4) That Defendants account for and pay to HAN-A all profits realized by Defendants by reason of Defendants' unlawful acts herein alleged, and that the amount of damages for infringement of the MAGIC SAW trademark be increased by a sum not exceeding three times the amount thereof as provided by 15 U.S.C. § 1117;

5) In the alternative, that HAN-A be awarded statutory damages pursuant to 15 U.S.C. § 1117(c)(2) of \$2,000,000 for each and every use of the MAGIC SAW Trademarks;

6) That HAN-A be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs; and

7) Award any and all other relief that this Court deems just and proper.

DATED: January 29, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ Keith A. Vogt

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